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REMARKS

Applicants have carefully studied the outstanding Official Action. The present response is intended to be fully responsive to all points of rejection raised by the Examiner and is believed to place the application in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Claims 8 and 34 are objected to as being of improper dependent form or failing to further limit the subject matter of the previous claim. Applicants have amended claims 8 and 34 to additionally recite "said molybdic acid monohydrate is present in said composition at a concentration of 0-5 g/l" thereby further limiting the subject matter of the previous claims.

Claims 10, 11, 25, 36, 37 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite or failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

As suggested by the Examiner, Applicants have amended claims 10, 11, 36 and 37 to recite "selected from the group consisting of" in place of the recitation "selected from".

Applicants have amended claims 25 and 51 to recite the generic terminology of the chemicals used rather than the trademarks. Specifically, the claims now recite: "at least one of Polyoxyethylene Alkyl Phenol Phosphate Ester and $C_{14}H_{22}O(C_2H_4O)_n$ having an average number of ethylene oxide units per molecule of 9-10". As requested by the Examiner, data sheets from the manufacturers of RE-610 and TritonX-100 are provided in order to show that the chemicals recited in the amended claims are those represented by these trademarks.

Claims 1-6, 10-15 and 19-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schneble Jr. et al (U.S. 3,650,777). Claims 1-3, 10-16 and 19-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chebiam et al (U.S. 2004/0038073). Claims 26-32, 36-42 and 45-51 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneble Jr. et al in view of Martyak (U.S. 5,306,336). Claims 17, 18, 43 and 44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneble Jr. et al in view of Martyak in further view of Sricharoenchaikit et al (U.S. 5,203,911).

Schneble Jr. et al describes an aqueous autocatalytic copper deposition solution which comprises maintaining in a solution, containing complexing and

reducing agents for the copper ion and a pH adjuster, a small effective amount of a compound providing a metal value selected from the group consisting of molybdenum, niobium, tungsten, rhenium, rare earths of the actinide series, rare earths of the lanthanide series, and mixtures of the foregoing.

Chebiam et al describes a cobalt electroless plating bath composition and a method of using such a bath for microelectronic device fabrication. As description of Chebiam et al relates particularly to cobalt electroless plating in the fabrication of interconnect structures in semiconductor devices.

Martyak describes sulfate-free electroless copper baths comprising cupric ions, formaldehyde, formate ions, hydroxyl ions, a copper counterion. According to the description of Martyak, a monovalent anion such as acetate, nitrate or formate, and copper chelant such as an alkali metal salt of aminotris (methylenephosphonic acid), biscalboxymethylaspartic acid, ethylenediaminetetra (methylenephosphonic acid), diethylenetriaminepenta (methylenephosphonic acid), gluconic acid, 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid, mucic acid, D-saccharic acid, tartaric acid and N,N,N',N'-tetrakis (2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine are amenable to the recovery of copper, using methods and apparatus including solvent extraction, such as by employing hydroxamic acid extractants, anion filtration, ion-exchange and chelant precipitation.

Sricharoenchaikit et al describes a composition for electrolessly depositing thin metal coatings in selective patterns of fine dimension. The electroless plating solutions described by Sricharoenchaikit et al are characterized by a low metal content and by freedom from alkali or alkaline earth metal ions.

As indicated by the Examiner, none of the prior art of reference shows or suggests the use of molybdic acid monohydrate as a source of molybdenum ions, as recited in claims 7 and 33.

The allowability of claims 7-9 and 33-35 is noted with appreciation.

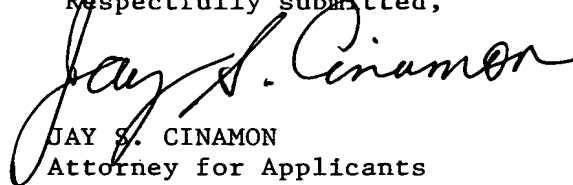
Accordingly, in order to expedite allowance of this application, the applicants have amended claims 1 and 26 to incorporate the limitations of claims 7 and 33, respectively, thereby rewriting claims 7 and 33 in independent form. Amended claims 1 and 26 recite: "wherein said source of molybdenum comprises molybdic acid monohydrate($\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)". Accordingly, claims 7 and 33 have been canceled.

With reference to the above discussion, amended independent claims 1 and 26 are deemed patentable over the prior art of record and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested. Claims 2-6, 8-25, 27-32 and 34-51 depend directly or ultimately from the above mentioned independent claims and recite additional patentable subject matter and therefore are deemed patentable. Applicant expressly reserves the right to continue prosecution of the originally filed claims in a continuing application.

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, all of the claims are deemed to be allowable. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Please charge any fees which may be due, and which have not been submitted herein, to our Deposit Account No. 01-0035.

Respectfully submitted,


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Viscose Modifier Scouring, Wetting and Penetrating Agents

Unitop-Doss 3X/5X	
Chemical Nature	Anionic Agent Based on Sodium Salt of Sulfosuccinic
Ionic Nature	Anionic
Appearance	Pale Yellow Liquid
Application	Rapid Wetting Rewetting Agent

Unitop-100	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Glycol Alkyl Phenol Ether 100%
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Colourless to Pale Yellow Liquid
Application	Wetting cum Scouring Agent

Unitop RE-610	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Alkyl Phenol Phosphate Ester
Ionic Nature	Anionic
Appearance	Pale Yellow Liquid
Application	Low Foaming Scouring Agent stable to high concentration of Alkali & high temp.

Unitop SDS/25	
Chemical Nature	Sodium Dodecyl Benzene Sulfonate
Ionic Nature	Anionic
Appearance	Pale Yellow Liquid
Application	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scouring Agent 2. Penetrating Agent

3. Resin Dispersant

Unitop-200	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Glycol Alkyl Phenol Ether
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Pale Yellow Liquid to Creamish Soft Paste
Application	Emulsifying Agent for formulation of Pigment Paste

Unitop-FFT-40	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Veg. Oil Ether
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Yellow coloured Liquid
Application	Penetrating Agent improving colour yield of disperse dye in Thermofixation process

Unitop HC-42	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Veg. Oil Ether
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Pasty liquid depending on Temp.
Application	Nonionic softening agent.

Product-203	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyalkylene Glycol Ether Block Co Polymer
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Pale Yellow to colourless viscous liquid
Application	A. Improving and Accelerating Shredding and Xanthation. B. Improving clarity of viscose

Product E-15	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Alkyl Ether Amine
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	Pale & Amber coloured liquid
Application	A. Improving clarity of Agent for Viscose. B. Preventing clogging of spinnerate holes by incrustation. C. Viscose modifier to get increased yarn strength.

PEG-4000	
Chemical Nature	Polyoxyethylene Glycol
Ionic Nature	Nonionic
Appearance	White to Creamish Flakes
Application	Viscose modifier to impart greater tensile strength and fatigue strength to yarn

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Triton®-X 100 Nonionic Surfactant



The miracle surfactant with many applications

 Chinese  Spanish

Molecular formula: $C_{14}H_{22}O(C_2H_4O)_n$

where the average number of ethylene oxide units per molecule is around 9 or 10

CAS #: 9002-93-1

Synonyms: octyl phenol ethoxylate, polyoxyethylene Octyl phenyl ether

Appearance: Liquid

Soluble: Water, ethyl isopropyl alcohol, toluene, xylene and most chlorinated solvents

pH: 6.0 to 8.0 in a 5% water solution

The nonionic surfactant Triton-X 100 has many applications in a wide range of different disciplines. As a wetting agent in the microscopy and histology laboratory, in the form of dilute solutions, it is used as a wetting agent for effecting certain staining protocols and is also used as a wetting agent for the cleaning of diamond knives.



In the electronics industry, it is used as a wetting agent on wafers in order to enhance and speed up certain procedures and operations. Triton X-100 will leave a thin film on the surface of the wafer but which can be removed using standard resist stripping techniques or with the SPI Plasma Prep II plasma etcher using an oxygen etch.

In the life sciences, it is often times used as an aid for dissolution of protease in water; however it should be used at the lowest possible concentration in order not to contaminate the specimen, contaminations which can effect the MS trace of the resulting solution.

It is also commonly used in some formulations for emulsion polymerizations.

General information:

As a nonionic surfactant, it can also be used as a detergent and it is considered 100% "active" and biodegradable in liquid form. It has numerous general uses as a wetting agent, emulsifier or even as a mild detergent.

Product availability:

We offer the product in three forms:

- Triton-X 100 concentrate
- Triton-X 100 1% aqueous solution
- Triton-X 100 0.08% aqueous solution

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Wednesday August 16, 2006


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